

XVIII.—*Notes on a Small Collection of Odonata &c. from Upper Burma, with the Description of a new Species.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum.

MR. DE NICÉVILLE has just forwarded a box of Odonata from the Katha District of Upper Burma to the British Museum ; as it proves to contain several species of considerable interest, I have given a list of the whole. The dragonflies sent all belong to the subfamilies Libellulinæ and Agrioninæ, and the box also contained three specimens of one of the Sialidæ—*Chauliodus maculipennis*, Gray—in better condition than those previously in the Museum collection.

Libellulidæ.

LIBELLULINÆ.

Camacinia gigantea, Brauer.

Neurothemis gigantea, Brauer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xvii. p. 8 (1867).

Camacinia gigantea, Kirb. Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. p. 267 (1889).

Brauer's original specimens were from Amboina, and he described both sexes. The specimen from Mysol in the British Museum, which I noticed in 1889, is a male, measuring 100 millim. across the wings. There are two specimens, male and female, in the Burmese collection, which appear to belong to the same species. The male measures 111 millim. across the wings, and is very slightly larger than the female. They exhibit no important differences either between themselves or from Brauer's description of the sexes, except that the number of cross-nervures in the basal cell of the fore wings and the number of cells in the triangle vary a little. In the male the hind wings have a greenish cupreous lustre, not mentioned by Brauer, over the deep reddish brown of the basal two-thirds. In the female the orange-brown staining of the fore wings extends to the lower basal cell and the lower sector of the arculus ; but a little beyond the nodus it ceases, except along the costal and subcostal spaces, but extends again at the apex, as described by Brauer. On the hind wing it extends obliquely downwards over the whole basal half of the wing ; but the middle of this part of the wing is much lighter, while towards the anal angle there is a slight submarginal band of dark brown, almost confluent spots.

C. Harterti, Karsch, from Sumatra, is certainly a distinct species, according to the description, owing to the much smaller number of cross-nervures in the costal and subcostal

areas. But further information on the range and variation of *C. gigantea* would be very useful. Many of the larger dragonflies from abroad are rare in our collections, partly from their not having been much collected and partly from their strong flight, which renders them very difficult to capture.

I am not aware that the genus *Camacinia* has been previously recorded from any part of the Asiatic continent.

Neurothemis fulvia.

Libellula fulvia, Drury, Ill. Ex. Ent. ii. pl. xlv. fig. 2 (1773).

A single male specimen.

Neurothemis tullia.

Libellula tullia, Drury, Ill. Ex. Ent. ii. pl. xlv. fig. 3 (1773).

A single male specimen.

Trithemis festiva.

Libellula festiva, Ramb. Ins. Névr. p. 92 (1842).

A single male specimen.

Trithemis, sp.

A single male specimen, with 13 antenodal and 9 or 10 postnodal cross-nervures on the fore wings. It is one of the closely related forms allied to *T. aurora*, Burm., and cannot be properly determined without a series.

Orthetrum pruinosum.

Libellula pruinosus, Burm. Handb. Ent. ii. p. 858. n. 63 (1839).

A rather small male.

Orthetrum Delesserti.

Libellula Delesserti, Selys, Mitth. Mus. Dresd. iii. p. 314 (1878).

A very dark female, apparently belonging to this rather scarce species, with the tips of all the wings clouded as far as the inner edge of the pterostigma.

Orthetrum Nicevillei, sp. n.

Long. corp., ♂ 43–45 millim., ♀ 41 millim.; exp. al. 63–72 millim.; long. pter. 4 millim.

Male.—Head black, shining, the rhinarium, sides of nasus, mandibles, and lower mouth-parts testaceous; clypeus with very large punctures, deeply channelled in the middle and margined in front; frontal tubercle deeply concave; thorax and abdomen pruinose blue, the thorax much the darkest,

abdomen strongly carinated; legs black, upper anal appendages nearly straight, slender, slightly pointed at the tips, rather longer than the ninth segment, lower appendage somewhat shorter, spatulate, rather broad, upcurved, and obtusely rounded at the extremity. Wings hyaline, with black nervures; costal nervures inclining to yellowish in front; fore wings very slightly marked with rufous-brown at the extreme base, with 14 or 15 antenodal and 9 to 11 postnodal cross-nervures, the first two or three postnodals not continuous; pterostigma testaceous yellow, between black nervures, nodal and subnodal nervures considerably waved, triangle traversed, followed by three rows of cells increasing, one supra-triangular nervure; subtriangular space consisting of 3 or 4 cells: hind wings rufous brown at the base, nearly as far as the cross-nervure in the lower basal cell; membranule small, blackish; triangle free, no supra-triangular nervures.

Female testaceous brown; thorax slightly æneous on the sides, with two broad oblique yellowish-white stripes; a nearly square pale space occupying the front two-thirds of its surface above, bordered with black at the sides and behind; abdomen with most of the segments to the seventh with long yellowish lateral stripes on the sides beneath; eighth segment perfoliate.

Described from three males and one female.

This species belongs to the group of *O. glauca* and *luzonica*, Brauer, in which the triangle of the hind wings is not traversed by a nervure.

The species of *Orthetrum* are numerous and closely allied, and, as a rule, do not vary much. It often happens that very familiar-looking species of this group from a fresh locality prove to be new as soon as they are carefully examined.

Agrionidæ.

AGRIONINÆ.

Neurobasis chinensis.

Libellula chinensis, Linn. Syst. Nat. (ed. x.) i. p. 545. n. 15 (1758).

Many specimens of this abundant East-Indian species.

Pseudophæa Masoni.

Euphæa Masoni, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xlvii. p. 377 (1879).

Two male specimens.